



Leyland Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1966

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L E Y L A N D U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

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1966/67

Chairman of the Council

Councillor MRS. R.B. KELLEY, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Councillor A.E. LAVENDER

Councillor R. WILKINSON

Clerk of the Council

W.C.F. GODSELL (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley, the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

N.T.W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.,
Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Also Cleansing Superintendent
Petroleum Officer

Additional Public Health Inspector

M. EASTHAM, M.A.P.H.I.,
(Appointed December 1966)



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND, LANCs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year ended 31st December 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Leyland for the year ended 31st December 1966.

The population of the District at mid-June 1966 was 21,730 according to the published Registrar General's estimate, which is 630 higher than that for the previous year.

The number of live births attributable to the District during 1966 was 443 or 1 less than in the previous year which gives a birth rate of 20.4 (19.8 adjusted). As the birth rate for England and Wales was 17.7, Leyland's birth rate is still above the national average.

The number of deaths at 214 was 18 more than the previous year, giving an actual death rate of 9.8 as compared with 11.7 for the country as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases increased by 6 from 87 to 93 and vascular lesions of the nervous system decreased by 11 making the total 21. The number of deaths from malignant diseases increased from 20 to 32 and of these deaths, 5 were from cancer of the lung or bronchus as compared with 2 the previous year. The death rate from all forms of cancer for the District was 1.47 and that for cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.23, whilst the corresponding national figures were 2.25 and 0.56 respectively.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 4 which is 3 less than last year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 9.0 per thousand live births as against a national average of 19.0. There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis as compared with none the previous year.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 398 as compared with 72 the previous year. This increase is accounted for by an increase in the number of cases of Measles which rose from 45 to 393. It is encouraging to note that there were only 2 cases of Whooping Cough which is the same as last year. There were still no cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria notified, the last cases being in 1956 and 1945 respectively. Nevertheless it is still considered to be vitally important that vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus (lock jaw) and Whooping Cough should be maintained at the highest possible level. Vaccines are now available against Measles but the Ministry of Health has not yet recommended their general use. Medical practitioners can, however, use them at their discretion.

Reference is made in the body of the Report to a sudden outbreak of illness in January affecting school children. The illness was Influenzal in type but as originally there were no reports of Influenza in other parts of the country it was difficult to be sure of the nature of the outbreak. Within a very short time, however, similar outbreaks were being reported in a number of places and in some of these Influenza 'B' type virus was isolated. Although the virus was not isolated from specimens submitted from Leyland cases there is little doubt but that the outbreak was in fact one of Influenza.

Reference is also made in the Report of the action taken following notification that a dining room assistant at one of the local schools had been found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Mr. Houlding, Additional Public Health Inspector, resigned ~~early~~ in January 1966 and it was not until December 1966 that Mr. Eastham was appointed to replace him. Throughout the year, therefore, it was only possible for Mr. Walsh with extreme difficulty to cope with more or less urgent matters. It was quite impossible to make routine inspections which are so vitally important if environmental conditions are to be maintained at a satisfactory level. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Mr. Walsh carried out his duties during this very difficult period. The shortage of Public Health Inspectors, particularly in areas in which their services are most needed, is one which has been with us for a long time now and efforts to improve the position have so far not met with much success. The duties of Public Health Inspectors continue to increase and the importance of these duties in maintaining community health must not be under estimated. Further efforts should be made to encourage recruitment.

Development in the District during the year was complicated to some extent by the fact that the report of the Consultants on the New Town for the area was pending. Nevertheless, 60 dwellings were completed by the Local Authority and 213 by private enterprise. Included in these is the scheme of 24 bungalows for the elderly with a resident warden and a community centre. This is the second such scheme in the District and such is the success of these that a third one is being planned.

The major extensions of the sewage disposal works continued throughout the year and good progress was made.

In concluding this introduction I wish to express my thanks to the officers of other Departments for their willing co-operation whenever this is required. I would also gratefully acknowledge the generous support and encouragement which the members of the Council extend to me.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant

J. WALKER

Medical Officer of Health

Physical Features of the Area

As the physical features of an area very rarely change the following information has already appeared in previous Reports. For the sake of continuity and the benefit of those who will be reading the Report for the first time the short description which appears below would seem to be appropriate.

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level, and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the District lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Drift Sand, and an Upper Boulder Clay layer. In the southern part of the District, there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift Sand and the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

The River Lostock is the main natural drainage outlet for the District. Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the District, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the River.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1966)	21,730
Population (Census 1961)	19,413
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1965 (estimated)	7,202
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1965/66	£753,149
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1965/66	£3,009.8998

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

Not much change occurred in the social conditions and amenities of the District. The Consultants appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to report on the possibility of designating a site in the Leyland/Chorley area for a large New Town had still not published their findings by the end of the year. The possible far reaching proposals, however, had an inhibiting effect on development within the area. The erection of new Council Offices for example on the proposed Civic Centre in the Lancaster Gate area was refused planning consent on the grounds that the ultimate town centre to be recommended by the Consultants might be further to the west.

The acquisition of various house and shop premises in the Towngate area by a Development Company continued and as a result the general appearance of this part of Leyland deteriorated considerably. The Consultants advised against any form of redevelopment for the time being but after strong representations from the local authority and with the support of the Lancashire County Council, a proposed redevelopment received its consent to proceed in advance of the Consultant's report. It was intended to erect some 30 shops, a supermarket and an open market on the site in the area between Towngate and St. Andrew's Green.

With a high level of employment in local industries there is a high level of prosperity and social conditions, particularly in respect of housing are good. With the continued growth of the District the demand for further amenities continues to be made and schemes which appeared to be out of the question several years ago become more practicable when there is a sufficient basic population to support them.

Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	227	197	424
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	7	12	19
Total	...	...	...	...	234	209	443
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population					20.4		

Stillbirths

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Total	...	...	...	...	5	3	8

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000
Total Live and Stillbirths

17.7

TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.
Year 1966	443	20.4	214	9.8	8	17.7
" 1965	444	21.0	196	9.3	7	15.5
" 1964	465	22.5	202	9.8	6	12.7
" 1963	380	18.7	210	10.3	3	7.8
" 1962	406	20.5	193	9.8	9	21.0
" 1961	369	19.0	178	9.2	6	16.0
Average 5 Years 1961-65	413	20.3	196	9.7	6	15.0

Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality	
			Total Under 1 Year	
	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1966	Nil	Nil	4	9.0
" 1965	Nil	Nil	7	15.8
" 1964	Nil	Nil	13	28.0
" 1963	Nil	Nil	10	26.3
" 1962	1	2.41	10	24.0
" 1961	1	2.67	12	32.0
Average 5 Years 1961-65	0.4	1.02	10.4	25.2

In order to show further detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood, separate mortality rates are given for the Early Neo-Natal period which covers the deaths of infants under one week of age, and for the Perinatal Mortality period, which, in addition to the Early Neo-Natal deaths, includes the figures for stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	<u>Neo-Natal</u> (Under 4 Weeks)		<u>Early Neo-Natal</u> (Under 1 Week)		<u>Perinatal</u> (Under 1 Week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1966	2	4.5	2	4.5	10	22.2
" 1965	6	13.5	6	13.5	13	28.8
" 1964	5	10.8	5	10.8	11	23.4
" 1963	9	23.7	8	21.1	11	28.7
" 1962	6	14.0	6	14.0	15	36.0
" 1961	9	24.0	8	21.0	14	37.0
Average 5 Years 1961-65	7.0	17.2	7.0	16.1	13	30.8

The birth and death rates shown in the previous tables are calculated on the actual figures appertaining to the District. As, however, districts vary in their age/sex composition, the Registrar General has devised a figure by which the birth and death rates are multiplied which takes into account these factors in the population. The birth and death rates already shown are known as the 'crude' rate but when multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor, are known as the 'adjusted' rates. The comparability factor for Leyland is 0.97 for births and 1.36 for deaths and this gives the following figures at the adjusted rate.

Adjusted Birth Rate 19.8 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate 13.4 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

In any comparative table of Vital Statistics the adjusted rates are used and the following table compares Leyland with the County of Lancashire and England and Wales.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still-Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 Years 1961-1965	19.5	13.3	1.02	25.2
1966	19.8	13.4	Nil	9.0
Lancashire 1966	18.21	13.49	0.26	19.9
England and Wales 1966 (Actual)	17.7	11.7	0.26	19.0

Analysis of Causes of Death

The Registrar General has again supplied more comprehensive information on the causes of death during 1966. Age groupings, as well as causes have been given and this information is repeated in the following tables.

Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years									
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 And Over
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diabetes	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Heart Disease	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	8
Other Circulatory Disease	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	3
	M	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	12	12
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	19
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5

Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life
(Continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years										
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 And Over	
Influenza	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bronchitis	F	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Suicide	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total All Causes	M	111	2	1	-	1	1	3	12	28	27	36	
	F	103	2	2	1	-	-	3	5	16	30	44	

Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females. Deaths from malignant diseases increased by 12 as compared with the previous year giving a death rate of 1.47, which is still below the national average of 2.25. Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused respectively 10 and 4 deaths. Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 24 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes'.

Infantile Mortality

There were 4 deaths of infants under one year which is 3 less than the number in 1965. This gives a low infantile mortality rate of 9.0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 15.8 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 19.0. The causes of death of the 4 infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
F	2 Days	1a Circulatory failure b Prematurity 11 Atelectasis and Sub- Tentorial Haemorrhage
F	12 Months	1a Acute Broncho-pneumonia 11 Cerebral Diplegia
F	12 Hours	1a Foetal Anoxia b Prematurity
M	2 Months	Suffocation from closure of the mouth and nostrils due to pressure when the face lay in the bedding at his home.

Tuberculosis

The table below gives the age and sex distribution of the cases added to the Register during the year. These include 5 newly notified cases and 1 which was added to the Register following transfer into the District. It will be noted that there were 3 deaths attributed to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1 - 4								
5 - 14								
15 - 24			1					
25 - 34		2						
35 - 44								
45 - 54								
55 - 64	2	1			3			
65 - 74								
75 up- wards								
Total	2	3	1	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for England and Wales is 0.043 per 1,000 of home population.

Special Investigation

Following notification that a Dining Room Assistant at St. Mary's Junior School was suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis it was decided to carry out a special survey by a Mass Radiography Unit and to carry out Tuberculin Skin Testing. On the school roll were 475 children, 17 teaching staff and 16 domestic and school meals staff.

Children who had left the school were also followed up and the parents advised as to the measures to be taken. Fortunately no cases of Active Tuberculosis were discovered and in fact in only 2 cases were any abnormalities detected.

It should be noted that the dining room assistant had been x-rayed, as is customary on joining the staff some twelve months previously and nothing abnormal had been found at that time.

A very gratifying feature of this investigation was the interest and co-operation displayed by all those who took part in it.

There were 7 people removed from the Register during the current year, 4 having recovered and 3 having died. The number of people remaining is given below which shows a decrease of 2 Respiratory and an increase of 1 in the Non-Respiratory figure.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
30	18	3	4
48		7	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates
for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Resp- iratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland Average 5 Years 1961 - 1965	0.04	Nil	0.04
1965	Nil	Nil	Nil
1966	0.14	Nil	0.14
Lancashire	0.05	0.01	0.06
England and Wales	0.043	0.005	0.048

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Disease

The Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston, is the one to which patients are normally admitted, although in cases of emergency, Isolation Hospitals further afield may be utilised.

General Disease

Ten hospitals were available for patients in this District.

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|--|
| (1) | Preston Royal Infirmary |) | |
| (2) | Chorley & District Hospital |) | |
| (3) | Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood |) | |
| (4) | Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley |) | |
| (5) | Willows Continuation Hospital,
Ashton, Preston |) | Administered by the
Preston and Chorley
Management Committee |
| (6) | Fulwood Continuation Hospital,
Longsands Lane, Fulwood |) | |
| (7) | Ribbleton Hospital, Miller Road,
Preston. |) | |
| (8) | Heath Charnock Hospital, Nr. Chorley |) | |
| (9) | Lostock Hall Continuation Hospital,
Nr. Preston |) | |
| (10) | St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston | | |

Venereal Disease

Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory situated in Preston is used to examine specimens for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of infectious disease, the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water, as well as biological examination for Tubercle Basillus and Brucella organisms in milks. The Director of the Laboratory is Dr. L. Robertson.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and Chorley group of hospitals situated at the Preston Royal Infirmary, is available for examining specimens of patients under treatment as well as for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases, and is under the direction of Dr. A.A. Miller, the Group Pathologist.

Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Health Division No. 4, Medical Officer: Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood, Preston, Telephone: Preston 77263.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Station, Moss Lane, Leyland, has three ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles permanently stationed there. There is a staff of 15 providing a 24 hour service, operationally controlled by radio from Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton. Their sphere of operation is not confined to the Urban District alone.

Home Nursing Service

This service has 4 State Registered District Nursing Sisters, 1 State Enrolled District Nurse and 2 male State Registered District Charge Nurses (available to attend male patients in the Leyland area). Their duties consist mainly of the care of patients in their homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment to those cases requiring it.

Nursing Aid Equipment

A scheme has been put into operation whereby nursing equipment can be made available on short term loan by applying at the Clinic in Yewlands Drive each lunchtime. This service is staffed on a rota basis by a District Nurse. It has also been arranged that messages requiring the attention of other services can also be taken.

Midwifery Service

There has been no change in personnel for this service, there being 3 full-time midwives. There is also a relief midwife, all of whom deal with the domiciliary births occurring in the District.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases, including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and Tuberculosis cases. Night and Evening Helps are also employed where needed. The Home Helps are not employed on a District basis but are available wherever they are needed within the Division. At the end of the year there was a

total of 295 Home Helps available which includes those who were willing to work on night duties and they had given assistance to 1655 cases. These figures refer to the Division as a whole as separate figures of actual cases attended in Leyland are not readily available.

Clinic Facilities

There is a staff of 9 Health Visitors based at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, who help to maintain many of the health and welfare services operated by the Division including arrangements for the care of the elderly.

Ante-Natal Clinic

A weekly session is held each Thursday afternoon at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, Leyland, which is attended by a Consultant Obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

Child Welfare Centres

The Yewlands Drive Centre provides adequate facilities for the child welfare sessions which are held every Wednesday afternoon. In addition to these on each Wednesday afternoon, a further session is held in the Methodist Church Hall, Leyland Lane, Leyland, to assist mothers in the western part of the District. A Doctor and Health Visitor attend these sessions and give advice on infant care and managements; baby foods are also sold.

School Medical Service

Medical and Hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at Yewlands Drive for a variety of treatments, including minor ailments, dental care, hearing screening tests, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions as well as speech therapy. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, and for those who are delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to Convalescent Homes.

Day Nurseries

There is one Day Nursery situated in Yewlands Drive. The demand for places was maintained and throughout the year there was quite a long waiting list of children requiring admission.

Welfare Services

Handicapped persons are assisted in several ways. The Handicraft and Social Centre is open each Monday in the Salvation Army Hall, Eden Street. At the Outwork Centre in Somerset Road, handicapped people are employed on productive work and payment is made to them direct from firms who supply the materials. Such activities as general sewing, minor assembly work and other simple operations are carried out. This Centre is open for a total of four full days per week - Monday to Thursday. Arrangements are made for the payment of travelling expenses to and from holidays at approved centres and assistance can be given towards the cost of the holidays themselves. Arrangements are also made for handicapped people to spend a holiday at a caravan provided by the Leyland Rotary Club in the Lake District.

Residential Homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who no longer have anyone to care for them adequately. A Home for such persons at Broadfield House, Leyland, continued to provide accommodation for a total of 50 male and female residents.

The chiropody service continued to provide free facilities for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons. The service is on a domiciliary basis for those who are unable to leave their homes and on a surgery basis for the others.

Mental Health Services

A junior training centre for the mentally handicapped is provided in Chorley and daily transport is arranged from Leyland to this centre. The adult training centre and hostel for sub-normal patients at Bamber Bridge was completed in 1965 and adults from Leyland are transported there as necessary. The proposed adult training centre and hostel on a site off Fox Lane should be provided in the near future.

A social club has been formed for mentally sub-normal persons in the Old Age Pensioners Hut in William Street, Off Towngate, and run by a Committee of voluntary workers under the auspices of the Divisional Medical Officer. Meetings are held each Wednesday evening throughout the year. Mental Welfare Officers are available from the Division for consultation and advice in all cases of mental illness and mental sub-normality.

Cervical Cytology

A clinic is held regularly each week for the early ascertainment of cancer of the cervix. Women in the appropriate age groups can attend by appointment where an examination known as the "smear test" is carried out by a lady doctor.

Health Education in Schools

Lectures and talks to school children are arranged on health education matters as and when required. There has been an increasing emphasis on this in the last year or so. Talks on mothercraft, hygiene and various allied subjects have been given.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

Age	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Totals
Under 1	-	18	-	18
1 -	-	31	-	31
2 -	-	61	-	61
3 -	1	58	-	59
4 -	-	60	-	60
5 - 9	2	161	2	165
10 - 14	-	2	-	2
15 - 24	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	2	-	2
Total cases (all ages)	3	393	2	398
Total cases removed to Hospital	-	-	-	-
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-

The number of cases of Measles rose from 45 in 1965 to 398, most of these occurring during the last quarter of the year. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever fell from 18 to 3. The disease is still taking a very mild form and none of the cases were isolated in hospital, all recovering very quickly after treatment.

The following table shows the variation in the notification of three of the diseases of childhood during the past decade.

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever
1966	393	2	3
1965	45	2	18
1964	313	16	8
1963	95	18	18
1962	309	-	8
1961	46	5	29
1960	472	10	31
1959	541	92	44
1958	49	-	79
1957	44	24	36

Food Poisoning

It is worthy of note that it is now over 7 years since there was a confirmed case of Food Poisoning within the District.

Infective Jaundice

This disease is not notifiable but the "Return of Sickness in Schools" is regularly scrutinised to ascertain its incidence within the area. One or two cases occurred during the year mainly confined to the junior schools. As the infection is caused by a virus and probably spread by person to person contact, advice is given that the children affected should not attend school for at least two weeks. Heads of Schools have already been circulated with an explanatory leaflet which gives further information about the disease and suggests methods by which its spread might be diminished.

Influenza

Although this disease is not notifiable there was a considerable incidence particularly amongst school children during the last two weeks of January. Absences from all schools in the District varied from 30% to 50%. In the early stages considerable investigations were carried out including the collection of specimens to ascertain the cause. It would appear to have been a virus infection probably of the Influenza 'B' type. The infection started in the 11 - 14 years age group but ultimately all types of school were affected. Contact was maintained with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance on the incidence of Upper Respiratory infections in the adult working population and their recorded absences from work in this category were running approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average number of claims for that time of the year. By the middle of February absences from both school children and the adult population had returned to normal.

FOOD

Milk

The Lancashire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and carry out a routine examination of milk on sale in the District for adulteration (added water), fat deficiency and also the addition of antibiotics. A total of 48 samples of milk were taken (10 of which were Channel Island milk) and these were found to be genuine.

It is also their policy to submit to the Public Health Laboratory informal samples of milk from each producer and retailer for biological examination for the presence of live tuberculosis and brucella organisms in the raw milks, and to submit heat treated milks for examination to check the efficiency of the pasteurising or sterilising processes.

The Ministry of Health issued a Circular giving additional guidance on the application of existing Regulations in respect of Brucellosis with a view to exercising more detailed control over the presence of such organisms in milk exposed for sale. In December a meeting was called of all Public Health Inspectors from the constituent authorities of Health Division 4 to discuss the implications of this. A scheme was devised to avoid duplication of sampling effort which may arise in those cases where producers retail in more than one area.

Meat

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year, where cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered.

It will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector that there was a one hundred per cent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the District.

A total of $17\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of butchers meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of various types of food businesses and their compliance with the Regulations with regard to wash-hand basins and sinks.

Type of Food Premises or Trade	Number of Premises	Number with Wash-hand basins	Number requiring separate sink	Number fitted with separate sink
General Grocer	58	58	58	58
Greengrocer/ Fruiterer	12	12	12	12
Fishmonger	3	3	3	3
Butcher	15	15	15	15
Confectioner	13	13	13	13
Fried Fish/Chips	13	13	13	13
Sweets	14	14	12	12
Licensed Premises Canteens, Cafes, etc.	46	46	46	46
Others	11	11	11	11

Approximately $13\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of food from the above premises, consisting mainly of pre-packed quick frozen types, butchers meat, and tinned meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as a result of some condition which rendered them unfit for human consumption.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 55 samples of other food and drugs for laboratory examination.

3 Vinegar	1 Blancmange Powder
1 Lard	1 Rice
2 Tea	1 Stuffed Olives
2 Sugar	1 Yoghourt
3 Fresh Fruit	2 Flavouring Material
1 Sauce	1 Ice-Cream lollies
2 Vitamin 'C' Tablets	1 Ice-Lollies
1 Stewed Fruit (Dried Apricots)	1 Sparkling Orange Crush
1 Gravy Browning	1 Dried Milk, Full Cream
1 Margarine	1 Mincemeat
1 Butter	1 Salt
1 Dried Vegetables	2 Jam
1 Soup Powder	1 Dried Fruit
1 Coffee	1 Ground Arrowroot
1 Saccharin Tablets	2 Edible Tree Decorations
1 Teething Powders	1 Chewing Gum
1 Semolina	1 Sweets
1 Dried Peas	1 Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce (canned)
1 Baking Powder	1 Sterilised Cream
1 Cereals and Pulses	1 Selsun Suspension
1 Lentils	1 Ethnine Linctus
1 Wheat Flakes	1 Gelusil Tablets
1 Oatmeal	

The above samples were reported to be genuine by the County Analyst with the exception of the following, an indication of the action taken also being shown.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Stewed fruit, (dried Apricots)	Contained 12 dead ants, one unidentified moth larva three millimetres in length and part of one small parasitic fly 2.5 millimetres in length. The ants are a British species but are also cosmopolitan.	Last of stock held but Education Dept. notified re Contract for this item for all schools
Sparkling Orange Crush (part bottle)	Actively fermenting with wild yeast. Contained 1.74% w/v alcohol.	Complainant informed and manufacturers interviewed.
Ground Arrowroot	The sample was lumpy and had the appearance of old or badly stored stock.	Kitchen informed.

WATER SUPPLY

The Preston and District Water Board supply water to the area. The constituent Authorities of this Board, which was created in 1959 are Preston County Borough, Walton-le-Dale, Longridge, Fulwood and Leyland Urban District and Preston Rural District.

There was no alteration in the source of supply which continued in the main to be the Manchester Corporation Aqueduct containing supplies from Thirlemere and Haweswater supplemented by the deep boreholes at Whittle-le-Woods. The total consumption figures shown below have been supplied by the Water Board and from these has been calculated the average consumption per day as well as the average consumption per head of population per day for the twelve months ending 31st December 1966.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	261,023,000	146,241,000	407,264,000
Average Per Day	715,131	400,660	1,115,791
Average Per Head Per Day	32.91	18.44	51.35

Quality

There was in all a total of 10 analyses made during the year of water distributed in the District, all of which proved to be of a satisfactory bacteriological standard.

Quantity

There would appear to be an adequate supply of water to all areas. The Preston and District Water Board - Mr. J.F. Bailey, Engineer and Manager - has kindly supplied the following details of extensions to the mains laid within the District. The figures given are in yards.

	Size of Main		
	3"	4"	6"
To existing dwellings	-	-	1459
To New Dwellings	1333	773	512
To Industrial Development	-	-	-

Supplies to Houses

There were 273 houses newly occupied during the year which were, of course, supplied with mains water, 213 of these being houses for private owners, along with 52 houses and 8 flats built for the local authority. At the end of the year the number of dwellings connected direct to the public mains was 7201 serving an estimated population of 21,729.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

No major extensions to the trunk sewerage system were commenced during the year as the necessary works were only completed in 1965. There were, however, extensions to the sewerage system constructed by private contractors for their housing estates. The major extension of the sewage disposal works, however, continued throughout the year and good progress was made. These extensions are a major civil engineering project and when completed should adequately serve a population of 30,000 producing a very high standard of effluent. These extensions will utilise the "activated sludge" method of biological treatment as well as the traditional existing "filters".

PRIVATE STREET WORKS & BACK PASSAGES

The duty of preparing plans and supervising Private Street Works is that of your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. F.D. Howe, and the Highways Committee are responsible for setting out the programme.

No private street works were commenced during the year but detailed schemes had been prepared for the remainder of the unmade streets in the District. Loan consent had been received for the Sandy Lane and Grove Street groups.

Private estate developers were also concerned with the construction of roads to serve their own housing estates. The road works carried out on these estates during the year are shown below.

A. Lewis & Co.

Jackson's Farm Estate

Inskip Road - Completed

Newton Close - Completed
(Off Dunkirk Lane)

Hemmings & Kent Ltd.

Park Gate Drive - Completed
(Off Royal Avenue)

Whelmar Property Co.Ltd.

This firm are developing land to the south of Church Road and known as the Vicarsfield Estate. The following roads to the east of this estate were completed.

Dalehead Road

Borrowdale Road

Matterdale Road

Further to the west a small area known as the Park Road estate was commenced. This consisted of an extension to the existing Park Road which was kerbed and channelled.

Off Worden Lane, Edale Close and Ennerdale Close had been kerbed and channelled and had received a base course.

Tellport Investments Ltd.

As part of the development of the Willowtrees Estate to the west of Leyland Lane, the following road was still under construction.

Western Drive

(from Willowtree Crescent - Part kerbed and channelled to Cowling Lane)

Tom Lane Ltd.

The following estate was being constructed as an extension of Princess Street and had been kerbed and channelled.

Marstan Builders

This firm were developing the West Paddock estate off Fox Lane. West Paddock itself was a completed road and the undermentioned estate roads were under construction.

Pinewood Crescent -

Kerbed and channelled

Maplewood Close -

with base course

Cedarwood Drive -

SCHOOLS

Work continued on the second phase of the Leyland Seven Stars County Primary School off Leyland Lane and also on the construction of the new St. Anne's R.C. Primary School in the Seven Stars area. Extensions were also in hand at Balshaw's Grammar School.

The following is a list of the schools actually open during the year.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland Woodlea County Junior	Fox Lane
Leyland Seven Stars County Primary	Leyland Lane
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
Methodist Junior	Canberra Road
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	Haig Avenue
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary	Royal Avenue
Wellfield County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year ended 31st December 1966.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	52	8	60
By other L.A.'s	-	-	-
Other bodies or persons	203	-	213

Improvement Grants

The Surveyor's Department deal with all formal applications for assistance under these schemes and the following table has been prepared from information supplied by them showing the number of houses affected.

Standard Grants

Submitted to local authority for improvement to (a) full standard	40
(b) reduced standard	-
Approved by local authority for improvement to (a) full standard	38
(b) reduced standard	-
Work completed	44

Discretionary Grants

The following are the details of action taken in this category, all of which were for private individuals.

Submitted to local authority	5
Approved by local authority	4
Work completed	3

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 31

No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. 40

Dwelling houses not in all respects fit for human habitation but capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

No. (or estimated no.) at end of year 18

No. of dwelling houses existing at end of year unfit for human habitation -

<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
<u>In Clearance Areas:</u>			
1. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	18	13	4
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act 1957.	1	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas:</u>			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957.	-	10	3
<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>			
1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957.	-	-	-
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957.	-	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957.	-	-	-

<u>Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Rededied</u>	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by local authority	18	Nil
2. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957.	Nil	Nil

Clearance Areas:

The Clearance Areas shown in the preceding tables are those in Spring Gardens.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act 1961 within the District.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	13	5	1	Nil
Mechanical	52	16	2	Nil
Building Sites	5	4	-	Nil
Total	70	25	3	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which pros- ecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ineffective Drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	5	5	-	1	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory, i.e. whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is, therefore, maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

NEW LEGISLATION

Ministry of Social Security Act 1966.

Building Control Act 1966.

National Insurance Act 1966.

National Health Service Act 1966.

Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order 1966.

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1966.

Construction (Health & Welfare) Regulations 1966.

Construction (Working Places) Regulations 1966.

Oil Heaters Regulations 1966.

Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966.

Salad Cream Regulations 1966.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966.

Colouring Matter in Food 1966.

Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1966.

Alkali and Works Order 1966.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day) Orders 1966.

Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations 1966.

Housing (Prescribed Forms) Regulations 1966.

Building (Second Amendment) Regulations 1966.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
For the Year Ended 31st December 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

In presenting this, my 16th Annual Report for the year 1966, I am conscious of the fact that the Department was operating on what might be called a "caretaker" basis throughout the year. This was due to the circumstances outlined in Dr. Walker's Report.

The establishment of the Department had been two qualified Public Health Inspectors since 1947 and with the growth of the District, coupled with increasing legislation affecting many matters dealt with within the Department, this number was little enough. With the departure of the Additional Public Health Inspector during the first week in January only those matters requiring immediate attention could be dealt with.

Comment on matters of detail are made in the body of the Report and perhaps for this year it will suffice.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant

G. WALSH

Chief Public Health Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS

The total number of visits made within the District have been tabulated below into various categories.

On these visits, advice is given and many improvements brought about without the necessity for formal action or report to the Council.

Inspections to Dwellinghouses	24
Insect Infestations	51
Infectious Disease	16
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	2
Food and Food Premises	81
Slaughterhouses	192
Factories and Workshops	10
Public Cleansing	264
Ice Cream Premises	2
Licensed Premises	4
Smoke Observations	6
Caravans	2
Shops	30
Drain Inspections	94
Drain Testing	64
Rodent Control	30
Hawkers	2
Other Visits	<u>86</u>
	<u>960</u>

HOUSING

The Leyland Urban District Council Spring Gardens Compulsory Purchase Order 1963 involved a total of 30 houses. During the year the last 4 occupied houses were vacated, suitable accommodation having been provided by this Authority. 19 houses were demolished during the year which, along with the 11 demolished in 1965, completely cleared the area.

As a result of agreed action with the owners the occupiers of Nos. 38, 40 and 42, Spring Gardens were re-housed, the understanding being that the houses would be demolished early in 1967.

A total of 18 houses were made fit as a result of informal approaches to the owners concerned listing the defects and works of repair which would be required.

There were no statutory applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year under the provisions of the Rent Act 1957. A supply of all forms necessary to operate this Act continued to be kept available in the Department for re-sale.

With the occupation of a further 273 new houses the number now built in the District since 1920 is 5293 or 73% of the 7202 available. This high percentage of comparatively modern houses indicates the rapid growth of the District and ensures a high standard of housing generally in respect of the basic amenities.

RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work including that carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

		Type of Property	
		Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of Properties in District		7432	89
Number of inspections following notification		94	31
	Rats	36	25
	Mice	34	22
Number of inspections for reasons other than notification		102	4
	Rats	1	4
	Mice	-	2

The business of rodent control must continue throughout the year to be effective. Many of the 'incidents' dealt with concern merely one or two rats and are soon cleared up. One, however, which involved the Old People's bungalows in Bent Lane is perhaps worthy of mention. Shortly after occupation it was discovered that a fairly substantial rat infestation had become established in the roof space of two of them. After appropriate treatment this was cleared up but a month later reports were again received that the infestation was as bad as ever. There was no evidence of rats gaining ingress round the foundations and it was decided, in conjunction with the Building Clerk of Works, to check the position of the old drain which had served Wright's Farm. It transpired that by an oversight this drain had not been sealed and the two bungalows had been built over it. After appropriate sealing of this drain there was no recurrence of the trouble. This serves to emphasise the importance of the proper sealing of old drains when a site is being cleared for re-development which prevents rats from becoming established. When building activity starts it becomes very difficult to trace the old drainage services.

Information was received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that on the advice of the Advisory Committee on Pesticides and Other Toxic Chemicals, the use of the acute rodenticide 'Antu' should cease for the time being. This recommendation was made on the grounds that it may be a potential carcinogen and, therefore, dangerous to the operators. We had some stocks of this material and arrangements were made for it to be withdrawn from use.

The last test baiting of the sewerage system was carried out in 1964 when it was shown that there were no rats infesting the sewers of the District. A further test should have been carried out in 1966 but due to the shortage of staff this has had to be postponed until 1967.

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

In addition to those inspections specifically recorded as being for the purpose of Rodent Control, your Public Health Inspectors, when visiting properties on other duties, also take note of any evidence of rat or mouse infestation.

Agricultural Contract Service

This service for the destruction of rats on agricultural properties on a Contract basis continued. A total of 20 contracts were being operated during the year.

Fowl Pest

At the beginning of the year several outbreaks of fowl pest in the Midge Hall area were reported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In each case a detailed examination of the farms was made for the presence or otherwise of rats and appropriate treatments carried out. As rats are possible carriers of this disease it becomes important to ensure that all are eradicated from infected premises. With the reduction in their food supplies they could migrate elsewhere taking the infection with them.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

Following the main drainage extensions in the Leyland Lane area during 1965 a total of 45 properties were connected to the sewer (including 9 farms), 15 of which were still served by pail closets. 11 of these were converted to the water carriage system leaving 4 still to be dealt with. Of these 4, the plans and specifications were prepared and conversions were carried out at:

468, Leyland Lane (Firs Farm)

470, Leyland Lane (Firs Farm Cottage)

Plans and specifications were prepared and a tender was accepted for:

Leyland House Farm, Leyland Lane

but in spite of frequent requests to the contractor conversion work was not commenced. Towards the end of the year it was decided to invite fresh tenders for the work at this farm. The remaining pail was at a privately owned house in Leyland Lane but the owner/occupier decided to abolish the use of the external pail closet as he had installed an internal w.c. by means of an improvement grant.

Continuing our policy of arranging with owners for the conversion of their septic tanks where the sewer is already available, the owner of

Moss Farm, Longmeanygate

agreed to a conversion. Plans and specifications were prepared, a tender accepted and the work was completed in December 1966.

The number of waste water closets (tipplers) in the District decreased by 3 with the decision to demolish the three houses 38, 40 and 42 Spring Gardens. So far as is known there are now only 2 tippler closets in Leyland.

The following table of closet accommodation for houses shows the present position so far as we can ascertain and how this has changed over the past four decades.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1966
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	6043	7159
Waste Water (Tippler)	32	32	32	31	5	2
Pail (all Premises)	488	374	157	158	74	38
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	3

Clearance of Blocked Drains and Sewers

For many years the Department has provided a service for the clearing of drains and sewers, including public sewers serving individual or groups of property. We cleared a total of 320 blockages during the course of the year as compared with 269 in 1965. It has not been our practice to make any charge where the blockage could be removed by plunging or if access was available, for example by inspection chambers, or of course where a public sewer was involved. In those cases, however, where it was necessary to break open the ground in business or private properties we recovered the cost in respect of drains only. Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1961 allows the local authority to carry out any works necessary to remove blockages provided the cost does not exceed £2.

Drain Inspections

As required by the Public Health Act 1936 inspections were made of all drainage alterations to premises carried out by private contractors provided the alteration or repair had not involved the depositing of plans with the Engineer and Surveyor. In such cases the necessary drainage alterations are approved by his staff along with the other works.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Where investigation would serve a useful purpose full enquiries were made where appropriate. Visits were made to the 3 cases of Scarlet Fever and appropriate advice given.

Suitable disinfectant for use in sick rooms continued to be made available free of charge where such cases were being nursed at home.

The small 8 oz bottles of strong White disinfectant with a Rideal Walker Co-efficient of 18/22 were available on demand to any householder in the District. These bottles are available on request from the Council's main store at Heaton Street and approximately 6 gross were distributed during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

It was not possible to produce a separate narrative report on the operation of this Act. Certain statistical details, however, on the Registrations already effected are shown below.

REGISTRATIONS

Period covered - 1st January - 31st December 1966

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	40	5
Retail Shops	5	83	7
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	1	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	10	2
TOTAL	8	134	14

The number of premises which had received an initial general inspection amounted to 97% of the registrations but this was over a period of two years. It is desirable that all such premises should receive a general inspection at least once a year, quite apart from additional visits needed to check whether departures from the provisions of the Act had been rectified.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	191
Retail Shops	305
Wholesale departments, warehouses	8
Catering establishments open to the public	88
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	592
Total Males	235
Total Females	357

It should be pointed out that the above analysis refers solely to those premises requiring to be registered with the Local Authority and which are in fact registered. All canteens and offices forming part of a factory and within its curtilage are subject to inspection under this Act by H.M. Factory Inspectorate as indeed are all Local Authority establishments.

F O O D

Slaughterhouses

The one licensed private slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year.

On the 30th September the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 came into operation which prohibited the removal of meat from a slaughterhouse for human consumption until it had been inspected, passed and stamped as fit for human consumption.

A further important provision allowed local authorities, after consultation with the users of private slaughterhouses, to fix times at which slaughtering could take place. The Circular accompanying the Regulations made it clear that this provision should be used solely in the interest of securing full and effective meat inspection and not for any other purpose. It was emphasised that full consultation with users of such slaughterhouses must precede any exercise of this new provision and that the fluctuating needs of marketing a perishable commodity must be fully considered so that there would be no unnecessary disruption of essential trade requirements. The new provision did not prohibit the slaughter at any time of any animal as a 'casualty' due to accident, injury or illness. After due consideration this Local Authority decided to take no action on restricting the hours of slaughter for the time being.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at this slaughterhouse, some of which were for consumption within the District at the proprietor's own shop and others for disposal by a wholesaler. Approximately 60% of the throughput is for consumption within the District. It has not been the policy of the present users to deal with casualty or aged animals as routine and this is reflected in the comparatively small amount of meat which it has been necessary to reject for human consumption.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	489	1	Nil	2137	180
Number inspected	489	1	Nil	2137	180
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	191	1	Nil	218	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	39.3%	100%	Nil	10.2%	Nil
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.6%
Number of carcasses found to be affected with Cysticercus bovis	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The number of cattle at 490 compares with 577 slaughtered the previous year. The number of pigs decreased from 273 to 180 and sheep from 3077 to 2137.

It will be noted that there were 6 cases of viable *Cysticercus bovis* discovered in cattle. In accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 the affected part was rejected as being unfit for human consumption and the remainder of the carcass was sent for cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20°F for a period of three weeks. Refrigeration at this temperature for this length of time is sufficient to destroy any lesions of the parasite in the musculature.

A total of $17\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected as being unfit for human consumption due to disease or other abnormal condition. This compares with $10\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. the previous year. The most common cause of rejection was cirrhosis of the liver, caused by 'liver fluke' - a parasitic condition found on some grasslands.

The whole carcase condemned was the result of a bullock being in collision with a private car on a trunk road. This accident occurred at the weekend and as a matter of urgency the animal was brought to the slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter. After it had been dressed out the injuries were found to be so extensive as to render the entire carcase unfit for food.

The practice of Sunday slaughtering was continued during the year, approximately two-thirds of the throughput being slaughtered on this day.

All animals were inspected at the time of slaughter and stamped with an approved mark indicating the name of the authority and the identity of the particular inspector concerned.

The following charges were made for the inspection service as authorised by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

2/6d per bovine animal

9d per pig

6d per sheep or lamb.

The income received by the authority for this service during the twelve months ending 31st December 1966 amounted to £121.8s.6d.

Other Foods

It will be seen from the different types of food premises in the District set out on Page 27 of the Report that there are 185 businesses dealing with food in one form or another.

Certain food premises shown below are required to be registered either under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 or by the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Sale only of Ice Cream	70	36
Manufacture of Ice Cream	1	2
Sausages, pressed, pickled and preserved food	8	10
Fruit and Vegetables	8	4

As many visits as possible are normally arranged to these premises to ensure that they are conforming to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations which are designed to ensure that all food consumed is safe and clean and prepared in premises suitably constructed and equipped for the purpose. During the year under review, however, such visits were drastically curtailed due to the absence of a qualified assistant. Certain items of food become unfit for human consumption for various reasons such as through damage to the container in transit or breakdown in refrigeration arrangements. The following is the quantity of food accepted for surrender during the year.

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Oz.
Butchers Meat		3	20	0
Tinned/Cooked Meat	1	0	25	4
Quick Frozen Food (Various)	4	1	14	0
Fats			2	8
Sausage Meat			20	0
Fowl			12	12
	6	3	10	8

Hawkers of Food

There are 23 hawkers of food within the District registered with the Authority under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. It is necessary to carry out regular inspections of this type of trade to ensure that reasonable hygienic standards are being maintained in the delivery vehicles especially as most of them are away from their base for long periods.

Milk

The Lancashire County Council, being the Food and Drugs Authority, now administer the Special Designation Regulations.

The number of registered milk distributors in the District at the end of the year was as follows:-

Own dairies in the District	1
Dairy farmers in the District	2
Dairies outside the District	11
Milk Shops in the District	22

There were 15 producers of milk within the District who were not required to be registered with the local authority. Their Ministry licence authorises them to produce and in some cases retail their own milk.

DISINFESTATION

Vermin

It was necessary to disinfest 4 houses for bedbugs as compared with 7 the previous year, these infestations occurring in 3 Council owned properties on the Wade Hall Estate and 1 privately owned. The insecticide used to control these was D.D.T. with added Pyrethrum in a kerosene base. The degree of success achieved over a good number of years with this combination of insecticides is quite remarkable and it is quite rare for even a second treatment to be necessary. Householders should be encouraged to report any unusual insect found in the house particularly if it is biting. Any treatments necessary are carried out in a discreet manner so as to avoid embarrassment.

Small Ermine Moth

The caterpillar of the small Ermine Moth again attacked hawthorn hedges and some fruit trees, mainly apple. We do not as a general rule undertake to spray hedges infested by this pest except in exceptional circumstances where the caterpillars have begun to invade houses. There appears to be a more general awareness of the necessity to spray in order to effect control and the recommended insecticide 'Dipterex 80' was available from our general stores for any person who wished to use it. A 1/0d pack is sufficient to formulate 2 gallons of spray which is enough for the average hedge around property. Certain of our own estate hedges lining roadside verges etc. were treated either by ourselves or the Parks Department.

Other Pests

It was necessary to deal with 26 cases of cockroach infestations as compared with 17 in 1965. As the eggs of these creatures are usually laid in inaccessible parts of buildings they are difficult to eradicate. The use of our fogging machine has allowed the dispersal of insecticide to these otherwise inaccessible parts.

Body Lice

One case of body lice was discovered on an adult resident. It is very rare these days to come across such a case and for obvious reasons such matters are highly confidential. It is sufficient to state that the situation was quickly brought under control.

The following other types of insect were also dealt with but only in those instances where they were actually invading houses.

Ants	- 9	Wasps	- 16
Earwigs	- 4	Flies	- 1
Silverfish	- 1	Red Mite	- 3
Sand Bees	- 11	Spider	- 1
Bluebottles	- 1	Woodlice	- 1

CLEAN AIR

There were 6 smoke observations of various factory chimneys during the year. A 'Notice of Intention' was received from the County Architect that it was proposed to extend the existing cast iron sectional boiler at the Leyland Seven Stars County Primary School from a rating of 487,000 B.T.U.'s/Hr. to 1,012,800 B.T.U.'s/Hr. The existing temporary steel flue would be replaced by a vertical chimney having a minimum height of 30' above ground level. It was certified that the heating system and chimney stack would be installed so as to comply with the conditions of the Clean Air Act. There were no Smoke Control Areas in operation in the District. Ministerial pressure to implement the Clean Air policy continued to be exerted on the 'black' areas but we are what is called technically a 'white' area. The division of the country into 'black' or 'white' areas, as indicated in the original Beaver Report, could with advantage be re-examined. Many of the so called 'white' areas would more properly be designated a dubious shade of 'grey'.

Public Conveniences

Arrangements were continued at the public conveniences in Chapel Brow and those adjoining the Public Hall, Towngate, for their cleaning everyday in the week including Sunday. Other small conveniences in Leyland Lane and Earnshaw Bridge were cleaned on 6 days of the week and those on the park whenever necessary. This varied according to the time of the year.

Mortuary

The whole question of the desirability of maintaining a permanent mortuary within the area of this authority was examined. This became urgent as the site occupied by the existing temporary mortuary was earmarked for central area development in that a new Magistrates Court was to be built there in the near future. In view of the considerable expenditure which would be required and the difficulty in obtaining a suitable and acceptable site for a new permanent mortuary it was felt that we must be certain that such a facility was required. Discussions took place with the local Police Authority, the Coroner, the Medical Officer of Health and the Lancashire County Council, and it became apparent that with the increasing mobility between this District and the Coroner's establishment there would be no objection to our ceasing to maintain facilities provided that we could come to some arrangement with an adjoining Local Authority which could be used in an emergency. As Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council had an excellent permanent mortuary built in 1937 negotiations were commenced with a view to sharing their facilities.

These were finalised in October and our temporary mortuary was closed down.

Caravans

The one licensed caravan site in the District situated at the Leyland Service Station, Wigan Road, continued in operation.

An application under Section 269(ii) of the Public Health Act 1936 was made for a licence to station a caravan for a temporary period on land at the rear of No.60, Towngate. The applicant was able to satisfy the public health provisions required. As much of the property was vacant, being part of the central area re-development proposals, and as he had indicated his willingness to prevent vandalism in these properties and having obtained the consent of the owners, he was granted a temporary licence for a period of six months. There were no objections from the Planning Officer to the temporary use of this site.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

The Noise Abatement Act of 1960 provides that a noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act 1936, provided that if the noise or vibration is caused in the course of a trade or business it is a defence to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing or counteracting its effects. The Act, therefore, whilst it has its uses, cannot automatically prevent the emission of noise from every source.

No 'prior approval' is required under the Noise Abatement Act where it is proposed to introduce noise producing processes. This can lead to difficulties in certain instances as often the preventive measures necessary should be taken whilst the plant is under construction. In this connection it was noticed that an application had been received under the planning legislation for the installation of a coin operated laundry in Hough Lane. It was known that the establishment of this type of business had brought many problems of noise and vibration in other districts. As such premises are completely automatic and there are no employees they are not subject to the 'hours of closing' provisions of the Shops Act and may stay open all night and are available for use throughout the 24 hours of the day. The machinery which consists of washing machines, spin driers, tumbler driers and fans can give rise to nuisance particularly if operated during the quiet hours. The firm applying for planning permission were communicated with so that various noise aspects could be discussed with them before the installation of the equipment. In this instance the applicant did not pursue the matter any further and the premises were ultimately used for some other purpose.

Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act 1951

The above Act requires that where any form of upholstering is carried out the premises must be registered by the local authority. The purpose is to ensure that any filling materials used are clean and wholesome. There is one such business registered with this Authority.

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies
Owner	127	32	5	4
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	127	46	5	4

The electric lethal chamber for dogs which was installed at the end of 1958 continued to work satisfactorily. This was provided by the R.S.P.C.A. who also supply chloroform etc. for dealing with cats. All animals are 'put to sleep' by the Society's approved methods.

The charge for both cats and dogs remained at 1/0d per animal and half the receipts are forwarded to the R.S.P.C.A.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There were 31 current licences for the storage of Petroleum Spirit and Calcium Carbide in the District. The total licence fees for these being £28.15s.0d.

A new installation consisting of 3 x 3000 gallon underground petroleum storage tanks was installed at the New Inn Service Station, Wigan Road, Leyland. The tanks were encased in concrete after satisfying the 24 hour air pressure test of 10 lbs per square inch.

Following discussions with a firm of building contractors, their privately installed petroleum installation was isolated from the remainder of their garage area by building a 9" brick wall around the petroleum pump and tank to improve the safety factor. This area was covered with a reinforced concrete roof and a new access door provided. This was necessitated by their intention to improve the heating of the garage by the installation of naked flame heaters.

New Standard Conditions

Our standard conditions applicable to the licensing of underground petroleum spirit storage tanks which had been drawn up some 15 years ago were re-drafted in the light of various Home Office recommendations. These were accepted by the local authority as applying to all future installations.

The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1957, require certain safeguards to be observed before petroleum spirit is delivered to the storage unit and a form of Certificate has been prescribed which must be completed each time a delivery is made. To assist the licence holders, adequate stocks of the forms of Certificate were kept in the Department for re-sale as and when they were required.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

This Act was designed to regulate such establishments so as to prevent nuisance and safeguard the health and welfare of animals in occupation. Local authorities are empowered to specify such conditions as they consider necessary to satisfy these requirements. As an application to this Authority was pending standards were recommended under the following headings and adopted by the Authority as applying throughout this area.

Size of kennel and quarters.

Visiting at suitable intervals.

Construction details.

Fire and emergency precautions.

Exercising facilities.

Refuse disposal.

Temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, food and drink, bedding materials.

Keeping a Register.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection and Storage of Household Refuse

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year apart from short spells due to the statutory holidays at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide and for the first week of the Leyland holidays. The vehicles available at the end of the year were as follows:-

- 1 - 10 cubic yard Side Loader - Dennis - (April 1952) Spare
- 1 - 16/18 cubic yard Rear Loader Fore & Aft Tipper - Shelvoke & Drewry - (March 1954) Spare
- 1 - 16/18 cubic yard Rear Loader Fore & Aft Tipper - Shelvoke & Drewry - (July 1955)
- 1 - 12 cubic yard Side Loader Diesel, Karrier - (November 1959)
- 1 - 10 cubic yard Side Loader - Dennis - (April 1963)
- 1 - 5 cwt. Ford Thames Van - (November 1963)
- 1 - Weatherill 12H Mechanical Shovel - (December 1963)
- 1 - 20 cubic yard Rear Loader Fore & Aft Tipper with Power Press - Shelvoke & Drewry - (August 1964)

Consideration was given to the replacement of one of the refuse collection vehicles, namely a 16/18 cubic yard Rear Loader Fore and Aft Tipper provided by the firm of Shelvoke & Drewry in 1954. The various types of vehicle available were considered and in view of the changing nature of refuse and in particular the increasing volume collected per house, it was decided that a continuous compression type vehicle would be best suited to our needs. After obtaining quotations from two specialist firms in this field and having them demonstrate their vehicles in the District it was decided to purchase a Dennis Paxit IIIA continuous loader refuse collection vehicle which had an approximate capacity of 35 cubic yards of crude refuse compressed by means of hydraulically operated rams. Delivery of this new vehicle was expected early in 1967.

In the Report for last year an outline was given of the Incentive Bonus Scheme set up for this authority by Associated Industrial Consultants Limited following work study. This was a 75/100 scheme, i.e. a performance of 75 or below earned no bonus with a proportionate payment for a performance in excess of this so that with a 100 performance the bonus paid would be $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the basic rate.

The schedules for the four teams were prepared on the basis of our previous 'task' system which if completed within the working week would give a performance of 90, i.e. 15/75ths or 20% of the basic rate as bonus. The reduction from a 42 hour to a 40 hour week had been nationally announced some months before the introduction of the scheme and all the collection schedules had been set so that the teams could complete their 'task' within this limit. With the actual introduction of the 40 hour week on Monday the 3rd January 1966 this had the effect of increasing the performance from 90 to 95 or in other words from a 20% to a 26.66% bonus without any increase in the work load.

The basic wage rate as at the 31st December 1966 was:-

Collectors - £12. 6s.9d. per 40 hour week
Driver/Loaders - £12.19s.0d. per 40 hour week

with an additional 7/0d per week for all employees with at least five years continuous service. The minimum bonus payment, therefore, for a collector on the lowest rate with a 95 performance would amount to £3.5s.9d with proportionate increases for those on higher rates.

Cost of Cleansing Service

The net cost of the Cleansing Service for 1965/66 was £20,510 as compared with £17,349 for 1964/65. The following information extracted from the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts shows how the figures are arrived at compared with the previous year. The year 1965/66 includes 6 months operation of the Incentive Bonus Scheme.

<u>1964/65</u>			<u>1965/66</u>	
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>		<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
16,347	22	Refuse Collection (incl. Incentive Bonus 1965/66)	19,112	53
1,492	347	Refuse Disposal	1,840	223
		<u>Salvage:</u>		
2,348	3,621	Paper, Textiles etc.	2,853	3,430
2,619	2,256	Kitchen Waste *	1,338	1,344
599	-	Salvage Bonus	306	-
190	-	General Expenses (Tools, clothing etc.)	111	-
<u>£23,595</u>	<u>£6,246</u>		<u>£25,560</u>	<u>£5,050</u>
<u>£17,349</u>		<u>NET COST OF SERVICE</u>	<u>£20,510</u>	

* For reasons which were fully explained in the 1965 Report the collection of kitchen waste as a separate service ceased on the 30th September 1965. The 1965/66 figures shown above represent, therefore, only six months operations in this sphere. It is interesting to note that for this item the expenditure and income was almost in balance.

The following table has been prepared to show a breakdown of the total net cost of the refuse collection service expressed in terms of cost per week for each house in the District and comparisons are made with the years 1938/39 and five yearly intervals from 1952/53.

	<u>Cost per Week per House</u>		
	s.	-	d.
1938/39			3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1952/53			6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1957/58			8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1962/63			10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
1964/65			11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
1965/66	1	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *

* These figures include the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme.

We have operated a Municipal owned Dustbin Scheme since 1949 which is now an integral part of the public cleansing service. It is perhaps worthwhile to mention from time to time that this is a replacement service on the basis of one bin per rated premises. All new property, including houses, are required to have the first dustbin provided from other sources. We have been providing rubber lids on all bins for the last six years and, therefore, approximately half those in the District enjoy the advantages they bring, i.e. ease of fitting and freedom from noise.

During the first seven years or so of the operation of the scheme the annual cost averaged approximately £575 or a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d rate. The actual cost along with this in terms of the appropriate ld rate for the last decade is shown in the table on Page 60.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actual Cost</u> <u>£</u>	<u>Cost in terms of ld Rate</u> <u>pence</u>	
1956/57	297	0.39	*
1957/58	751	1.00	
1958/59	706	0.92	
1959/60	566	0.59	*
1960/61	387	0.40	
1961/62	615	0.62	
1962/63	831	0.82	
1963/64	607	0.21	*
1964/65	569	0.20	
1965/66	619	0.20	

* As the product of a ld rate was considerably increased following re-valuation in the years indicated above this had the effect of reducing the cost in terms of ld rate.

Disposal

The whole of the refuse, both trade and household, arising during the year was deposited at the Dawson Lane Tip. We have been in occupation there some 11 years and whilst an exact date for completion cannot be given it is estimated that we have tipping facilities for a further year. In the meantime our attentions must be directed to finding an alternative source. It is extremely unlikely that we shall find any facilities so conveniently placed as Dawson Lane.

Our Weatherill 12H loading shovel continued to operate satisfactorily, dealing with all types of refuse. The solid front tyres have proved a boon by obviating puncture trouble and the double acting rams on the bucket enable the machine in most instances to 'dig' itself out when stuck in the very soft conditions at the tip face.

We continued to provide facilities under contract for the reception of trade refuse from two rubber manufacturing firms in the District. There is also a certain amount of income from casual loads arising from building and ancillary operations. The total income received from these activities and comparisons with previous years are shown in the table below. This income from trade refuse will continue to diminish as the use of the tip for this purpose is being much more severely restricted.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income from Tipping Charges</u> £	<u>Total Rent Paid</u> £
1956/62	1,867	1,265
1962/63	433	240
1963/64	377	240
1964/65	327	240
1965/66	<u>223</u>	<u>240</u>
	<u>£3,227</u>	<u>£2,225</u>

Salvage

The following table shows the amount of waste paper collected and despatched to the Mills in the three grades as compared with 1965 for the twelve months ending 31st December 1966.

	1965			1966		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Tons	Cwts	Qrs
Mixed Waste	250	1	1	289	10	0
Fibreboard Containers	72	1	1	104	14	1
White Newspapers	43	19	1	59	10	1
TOTAL	366	1	3	453	14	2

This gives a percentage of the total weight in each grade as follows:-

Mixed Waste	- 64%
Fibreboard Containers	- 23%
White Newspapers	- 13%

It will be noticed that there was a considerable increase in the weight of waste paper sold to the Mills as compared with 1965. The actual increase being 87Tons.12Cwts.3Qrs. or 23.9%. These good results would appear to have been influenced by a waste paper publicity campaign carried out within the District during the month of February. This took the form of special advertisements in the local press, the distribution by hand of leaflets to domestic and trade premises, the use of posters on suitable sites, book markers and a franking block for use in over-printing Council envelopes. The entire cost of this was borne by the Board Mills to whom we sell our waste paper.

A further contributory factor was the decision to purchase salvage trailers for the use of vehicles on the main collection rounds and one of these was delivered in October. Such facilities have a double purpose. In addition to making it easier to separate salvage from the rest of the refuse, the exclusion of waste paper from the body of the vehicle allows more premises to be served before it is filled. Bearing in mind the high cost of purpose built refuse collection vehicles this arrangement which allows them to service more premises must be worthwhile. The trailer which had a capacity of approximately 7 cubic yards was purchased from Frame Trailer Services Limited of Rochdale at a cost of £107.5s.0d. A further one was on order at the end of the year.

There were no changes in the prices obtained for our baled paper which were as follows:-

Fibreboard Containers	-	£10. 5s.0d	per Ton	(Operative from 23.11.64)
White Newspapers	-	£9. 0s.0d	" "	" " "
Mixed Papers	-	£8.15s.0d	" "	" " "

